

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. IX, NO. 1

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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JAN 10 1916

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS

| Centrifugals N. Y. | per lb per ton |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Price, Hawaiian basis | 4.58 @ 90.00 |
| Last previous quotation | 4.54 @ 80.00 |

91084

WHOLE NUMBER 4192

ARMY AND NAVY WORK OUT PLANS FOR PROTECTION OF PANAMA ZONE

Scheme of Land and Sea Defense
Is Based Upon Assumption
That Canal Must Be Defended
Against Two-Allied Powers

MILITARY FORTIFICATIONS INCLUDE LARGE GARRISON

Program Calls For Ten Years of
Preparation During Period
That European Powers Are Re-
covering From Present Conflict

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—That the annual test ride for officers of the Army, which requires that every officer of every rank shall ride ninety miles in three days and pass a physical examination at the conclusion to test his fitness for service, has failed of the object designed and accomplishes no good purpose is the opinion expressed in his annual report by Brig.-Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, who recommends that the obligation upon all officers to take this test be abolished.

The inspector general also recommends that the annual obstacle ride, which every officer is obliged to take, which calls for a three miles gallop over nine jumps in not over eleven minutes, be not required in future of officers more than forty-five years old.

A recommendation in the inspector general's report which will affect the greater part of the army, if acted upon, is that a heavier marching shoe be adopted, the sole of which should be reinforced with hob-nails.

William J. Bryan Endorses Address Made By His Successor Before Scientific Congress

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Senator William J. Bryan, the famous Brazilian aviator, who is one of the delegates in attendance at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, was one of the leading speakers yesterday, urging that all the Americas should unite in the event that any one of the various Republics be made the object of an attack for conquest by any Power foreign to America.

He predicted that an airplane service between North and South America will soon be an accomplished thing, and suggested an aerial patrol should be encouraged for the protection of the entire coastline of the two American continents.

Bryan Endorses Lansing

William Jennings Bryan spoke in endorsement of the "One for all and all for one" Pan-Americanism urged by Secretary Lansing in his address at the opening of the congress. The suggestion of his successor in the office of the state department that the Republics of the Americas should agree upon the formation of a committee to settle boundary disputes and stop the shipment of munitions to revolutionists was heartily seconded by Mr. Bryan.

Secretary Lansing, in the address endorsed by Mr. Bryan, defined Pan-Americanism as "an expression of the idea of internationalism." On this line, the secretary said:

"That idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan-Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions, and of our common conception of human rights."

Cooperation Is Needed

"Since the European war began, other factors have strengthened this natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words 'Peace and Fraternity.' Never have the need and benefit of international cooperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are today."

"The path of opportunity lies plain before us. The government and people of every Republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and cooperation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this Congress, therefore, meet together on the plane of common interests and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever unites for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the key stone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice."

At another point in his address Secretary Lansing said: "If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the United power of the American Republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion and aggression."

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE
TANK CAUSES FATALITIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

NEW YORK, January 4.—As the result of a fire in the hold of the Norwegian steamship Astor, which exploded a 10,000-gallon gasoline tank, one person is known to be dead, ten others are seriously injured and eighteen others are missing and supposed to have been instantly killed. The Astor was in the Brooklyn drydock for repairs, having just completed a round trip to Bordeaux, France.

PACIFIC COAST GALE
HAS REACHED OREGON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 4.—The gales which have been sweeping the Pacific Coast of late have reached Oregon and last night the whole of the state, including this city, was covered from four to five inches of snow, driven into drifts by the bitter cold wind that was blowing. There is no sign of a let-up in the cold weather, according to the local forecaster.

ANNUAL TEST RIDE FOR ARMY OFFICERS DECLARED FAILURE

Inspector General of Army Recommends Discontinuance and Modification of Obstacle Ride

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

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FAMOUS BRAZILIAN
AIRMAN ADVOCATES
PACT OF AMERICAS

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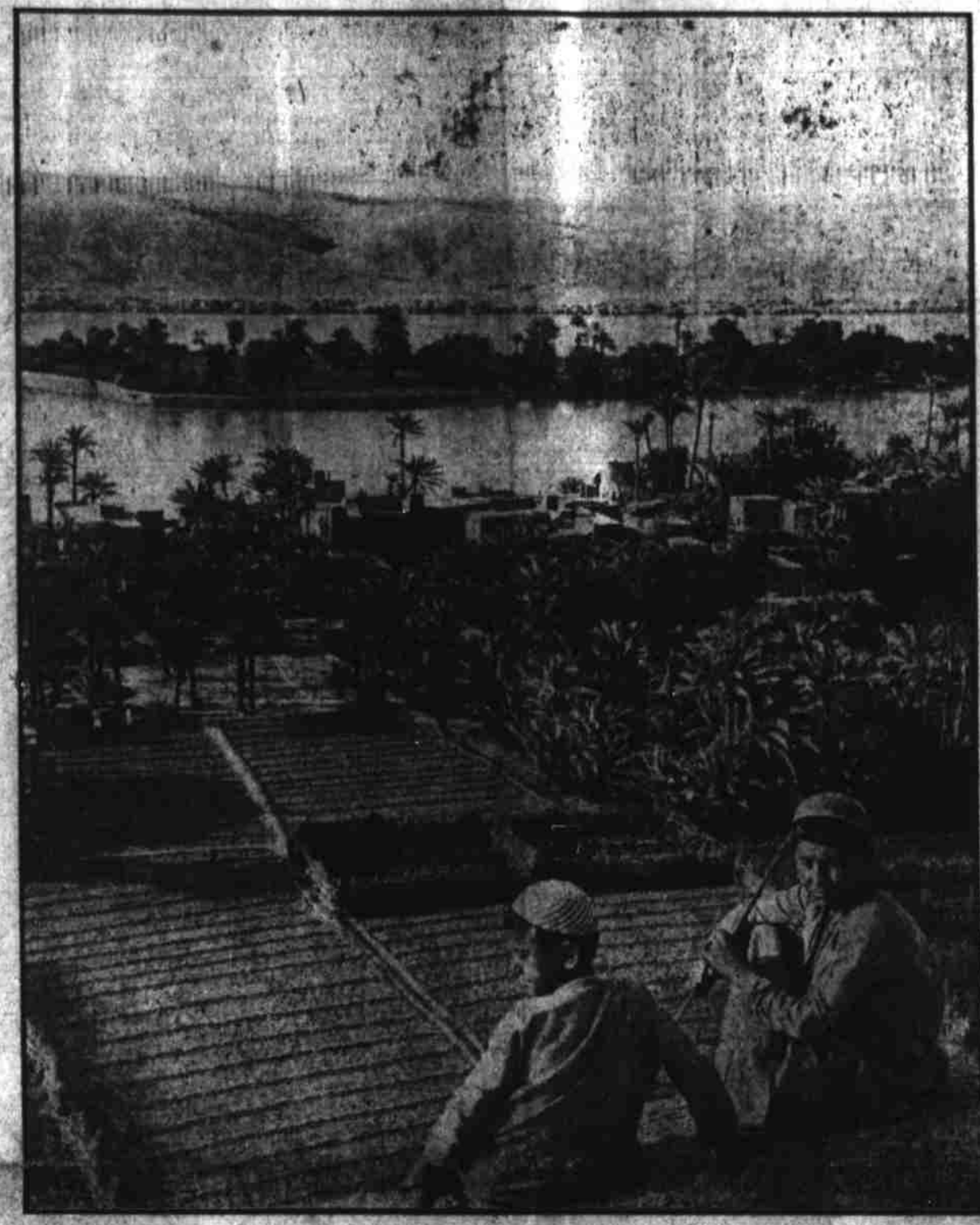
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SCENE On Banks of Euphrates, In Mesopotamia, Where British and Russian Expeditions Are Battling With Turks For Combined Advance Against Ancient City of Bagdad



JAPAN ORDERS THREE BATTLESHIPS TO SUEZ

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Changes Route To Avoid Submarines

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

TOKIO, January 4.—Three ships have been ordered by the imperial government to hasten to the Suez Canal, to assist in protecting Japanese shipping in those waters. They are the Tokiwa, twenty-one knots, 9000 tons displacement, with a complement of five hundred men; the Kasuga, sister ship of the Nishiki, 7700 tons, and the Chitose, 4700 tons. The warships will leave at once.

N. Y. K. CHANGES ITS ROUTE

(Special Cable to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, January 4.—Submarine attacks in the Eastern Mediterranean near the Suez Canal, one of which sunk the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Yashiki Maru, led the company to request of the Japanese government permission to change the routes of the Japan-Europe liners to the Cape of Good Hope course, and the government has consented.

It is believed that this will mean calls at Capetown. In peace times there were fortnightly sailings between Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp. Permission had to be obtained from the government because of the mail contract.

CZAR'S ENVOY TO JAPAN
SOON TO REACH ANTUNG

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, January 4.—The special representative of Russia to Japan, whose coming is believed to foreshadow a treaty between the empires, will reach Antung tomorrow or the day after. He will be met by Governor-General S. Terauchi of Korea and M. Adachi, who was minister of Japan to Mexico. Mr. Adachi has left Tokio to join Mr. Terauchi in Korea, whence they will proceed to Antung.

TURKISH AND TEUTON
INTERESTS ASSIGNED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

SALONIKA, January 4.—General Sarail, commander-in-chief of the allied forces here, yesterday requested the American consul, Mr. Kehl, to take charge of the Turkish interests in this city. Later in the day he also requested Mr. Kehl to take over the Teuton interests.

INFLUENZA SWEEPS ENTIRE MAINLAND

Government Warns Country of Worst Epidemic of La Gripe It Has Known

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Surgeon General Blue issued a formal warning to the country yesterday afternoon, announcing that the worst epidemic of influenza ever known in the United States is now spreading over the entire country.

Scores of persons already have died, declared the surgeon general, and he urged local health authorities to take prompt steps to fight the disease.

In Cleveland and Detroit, the announcement said, there are one hundred thousand cases, and the epidemic is sweeping east and west, having been reported in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and Seattle.

The government, continued the announcement, is unable to handle the situation, and the local authorities must meet the epidemic as best they can, and, aided by the public, suppress the outbreak.

FORD PARTY LOCKED UP
WHILE IN KAISER LAND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

COPENHAGEN, January 3.—Germany has given permission to the members of the Ford peace party to travel to Germany to the Hague on Friday. However, rigid restrictions have been set down which the delegates must observe throughout their trip through German territory. The doors of the railway carriages which convey them must be locked. No papers carried, no field glasses or cameras operated and no gold used. The party expects to disembark on January 12.

YUAN SHIH-KAI NAMES
ERA OF RULE 'KO KEN'

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, January 4.—Yuan Shih-kai has named the new era of his rule, as emperor, Ko Ken, following the Chinese imperial custom.

KAISER'S MALADY SERIOUS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

PARIS, January 3.—Italian and Swiss despatches continue to affirm that the Kaiser is afflicted with a serious malady. It has been reported that he had an affection of the throat which was yielding to treatment.

CALIFORNIA COMPANY IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Government Takes Hand In Affairs of Potash Concern

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Sensational charges of fraud were preferred by the officials of the federal land office here yesterday afternoon, against the California Trona Company.

Victor Berndt, president of the Railroad Valley Company of Nevada, opened the ball by attacking the validity of the application, patented to the company, on the ground that the Consolidated Goldfields Company of South Africa, a British concern, holds the majority of stock in the company.

The Trona company in 1913 was sustained in its fight for the potash claims at Seale Lake against H. E. Lee, who had relocated the claims, and demanded \$100,000,000 for the property.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
WILL CONTROL LABOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

ROME, January 4.—The Italian government is tightening its grip, and as another step toward consolidating all the energies of the country, announced yesterday that it would in future hold all dock laborers as under military control in order to facilitate the shipment of supplies and also to prevent, as far as possible, any delays from strikes.

FRANCE TO REQUISITION
ALL LEATHER SUPPLIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

PARIS, January 4.—In order to satisfy the needs of the army, which are growing constantly, the government yesterday announced that it had decided to requisition all supplies of leather in France, beginning with January 5. This step is in line with others already taken, by which France mobilizes every available resource for the prosecution of the war.

SLAV FORCES HURL BACK
AUSTRIANS BEYOND STRIPA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

N. January 3.—Russian headquarters that the Slav forces in a part of the eastern advanced beyond the Austrian back the Austrians have opposed them.

GEN. G. M. DODGE, RAILWAY BUILDER AND FIGHTER, DEAD

Victor In Many Hard Fought Battles With Men and Nature Succumbs To Old Age

WON FAME AS SOLDIER
WHEN BUT YOUNG MAN

Drove Union Pacific Line Across Rockies Despite Huge Difficulties

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, January 4.—Major-General Grenville Melton Dodge, whose brilliant exploits during the Civil War made him famous, died at his home here yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

Two notable services to his country assure General Dodge a place among the history makers of the Civil War and reconstruction periods.

As a soldier his valor is attested by the fact that four horses were shot from under him in the battle of Pea Ridge, and that he himself received wounds in several battles.

As a pioneer in western railroad building he has the Union Pacific Railroad, whose line he located and whose construction he superintended, standing today as a monument to his memory.

Some sixty years ago, the then young Dodge, who had moved from New England, where he had studied civil engineering, to Council Bluffs, entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Abraham Lincoln, who had done legal work for the same company, met the young Yankee. They talked of building a railroad over the Rocky Mountains and beyond. The world had been laughing at the project. Lincoln and Dodge agreed that it was feasible.

The federal government, after a long delay, decided to begin surveying for the proposed line. Dodge jumped at the chance of leading the party. Several

mountain searching for the most feasible route, the men under Dodge plunged into many a wilderness to meet a born resistance on the part of the Indians.

In the midst of the undertaking Civil War broke out. Dodge, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1831 was just thirty years old. He had had some military training at Norwich University, in Vermont, and some experience fighting Indians. Securing a colonel's commission from his old friend, President Lincoln, he raised, drilled and equipped at his own expense the Fourth Iowa Infantry Regiment.

Within two weeks Colonel Dodge was leading his command against the rebels in Northern Missouri. His gallantry soon afterward at the battle of Pea Ridge won almost instant promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. He lost one fourth of his entire command, but he saved the day for the Federal army.

He again distinguished himself in the decisive battle of the Atlanta campaign July 22, 1864, when he defeated General Hood's desperate movement to the rear of the Army of the Tennessee.

Later while standing in a trench before Atlanta, General Dodge was shot and severely wounded in the head.

After the fall of Vicksburg he received appreciative recognition from General Grant, being promoted to major general and given command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The hanging of "Sam" Davis, a Confederate spy who was captured in Tennessee, was one of the incidents of General Dodge's career. On Davis were found complete plans of the fortifications at Nashville, which, evidently, he had received from some federal officer high in authority. General Dodge offered the young spy his freedom if he would reveal the name of his informant but the accused man refused. Half a dozen times before sending the man to the gallows, General Dodge offered him immunity. The spy went to his death with his lips closed.

"He was the bravest man that ever died," said General Dodge.

When General Dodge retired in 1866, it was to go back to railroad building. Once, in the meantime, Lincoln had summoned Dodge to Washington for a conference on the route. Dodge suggested Omaha as the eastern terminus of the railroad. It was at his suggestion that this decision was made. Work had progressed but slowly, however, up to 1866, when Dodge took charge again. By May, 1867 he had 12,000 men along the river Platte, and he kept them steadily moving westward. Within three years the last spike was driven.

In addition to his military service and his engineering successes, General Dodge remained up to late in life an active and influential man. He was elected to congress the first year after the war, and it was said that a promising political life was before him, but he declined re-nomination, in favor of the railway project. He was later a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876. In 1895 he was chairman of the President's commission to inquire into the management of the war with Spain. He was for a time commander-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion and an officer of numerous patriotic organizations.

CONGRESS FACES GRAVE SITUATION GROWING OUT OF PERSIA INCIDENT

When National Legislature Re-convenes Today It Will Have Problem To Solve Regarding Sinking of Unarmed Ships

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL
TAKE CHARGE OF POLICY

Secretary Lansing Announces Germany Has Abandoned Claims That Lusitania Was Armed At Time of Destruction

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Congress will reconvene today, with the foreign relations of the United States in the most critical condition that have yet existed since the German and Austrian admiralities began their submarine campaign against unarmed merchant ships.

President Wilson is expected to return to the capital today to personally direct the foreign policy, and take up the settlement with Austria-Hungary of the Persia incident, should it prove to have been an Austrian submarine which sent that passenger liner to the bottom with more than two hundred persons, including some Americans, or with Germany, in the event that a German submarine was responsible for the act.

Sinking of Arabic Recalled

The Persia incident, coming just as Austria has given her pledge of no more attacks on her ships, is so much similarity, may cause America to act to settle once and for all the entire question of the use of submarines against passenger ships.

Charge d'Affaires Zweigels has asked Secretary Lansing to take no action in the matter of the Persia until it can be definitely established just what nationality the attacking submarine may be. He asks that judgment be suspended until all the facts are known, when, if the offending submarine turns out to have been acting under the flag of Austria, then Austria government will be found prepared to fully satisfy the United States.

Lusitania Not Armed

Secretary Lansing has not made his opinions of his decision known. In a statement respecting the sinking of the Lusitania and the international crisis developed thereby, the secretary said yesterday that the state department has been formally informed that Germany has now decided to abandon her claims that the big Canadian was armed at the time she was sent to the bottom with 1500 men, women and children by a Teuton submarine.

These and other questions which are the outcome of the submarine campaign waged by Germany and her allies, are expected to reach congress within a short time. It is practically admitted on all sides that there is cause for grave alarm over the foreign situation, and individual members confess to a feeling of uneasiness for the first time since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

Important Senate Resolutions

In the senate several questions are coming up for immediate decision. Among the more important of these is the resolution, introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina, calling upon congress to provide for a formal inquiry into the interference with American shipping by British authorities and for an investigation of the sinking of the Lusitania. In this connection Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, which has the resolution under consideration, called at the state department yesterday and held a long conference with Secretary Lansing. Neither would discuss the situation afterward, nor would they reveal the subject matter of their conversation.

NAVY SOON TO LEAVE
HAITI WITH MARINES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Hopes were expressed at the navy department yesterday afternoon that the United States soon will be able to withdraw its naval forces from Haiti. The cruiser Prairie left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon with supplies for the detachment in Haiti. The vessel will put into Port Royal, South Carolina, and there will take on board a detachment of marines, which will relieve those now on duty in the island. She probably will remain in Haiti until the final withdrawal of American troops.